

REMARKS

In the Office Action of March 10, 2006, claims 1, 3, 5, 7, and 10-17 are pending. Claims 1, 7, and 11 are independent claims from which all other pending claims depend therefrom. Claims 1, 10-11, and 17 are herein amended. Claims 1, 10-11, and 17 are not herein amended for patentability reasons. Claims 18-21 are newly added.

The Office Action states that claims 10 and 17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite. Specifically, the Office Action states that the term "substantially current" renders claims 10 and 17 indefinite. Claims 10 and 17 are herein amended to replace the phrase "contain substantially current" to "maintain current." As such, the 35 U.S.C. 112 rejection is overcome.

Claim 1 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Burns et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,298,373).

The Office Action states that Burns teaches the limitation of claim 1 for a client group of computers that have browsers, which receive a master URL to browse to only when the data representing a target page has been completely distributed to the client group of computers. The Office Action relies on Figures 2 and 5, col. 4 line 49 to col. 5 line 29, col. 6 line 56 to col. 7 line 12, and col. 7 lines 42-56 for such teaching. Applicants, respectfully, traverse and submit that nowhere in the stated section or anywhere else in Burns is the stated limitation taught or suggested.

In Figures 2, Burns discloses a public network system 50 that includes an Internet Service Provider (ISP) 56 with servers 72 and 74. The server 74 is coupled to subscriber PCs 58 and 60. There is no mention in Figure 2 of a master URL, a browser, or a target page.

In Figure 5, a flow diagram for operating the ISP 56 is provided. The method includes identifying peak transmission times and delivering requested information prior to the peak times to reduce the number of subscribers connecting to a content server. Target specifications corresponding to links are modified to access files on the continuous media server as opposed to files maintained on the Web site. The media loader loads the locally stored content just before peak time so that it is ready to serve during the peak time.

The early downloading of files prior to peak times and the serving or playing of such files during peak times is substantially different than the limitation claimed. In previously loading files to an ISP one is not downloading a target page to multiple client computers. Also, in Burns, the playing of the previously downloaded files on any particular subscriber PC is independent of the playing of the same or similar files on another subscriber PC. The claimed invention in maintaining that each client computer has a current master URL prevents browsing until data representing a target page has been completely distributed to the client group of computers. Once distributed then the client computers are permitted to browse the data.

In col. 4 line 49 to col. 5 line 29, Burns describes peak transmission versus non-peak transmission. Burns states that a scheduler that is aware of the content frequently requested by a subscriber, schedules the prior download of the content during off-hours. Again the prior downloading of data to avoid peak transmission times is different than preventing a client from browsing a target page until that page is fully distributed.

In col. 6 line 56 to col. 7 line 12, Burns describes the cache server 72 and the continuous media server 74. The cache server 72 is used to store previously downloaded files and the continuous media server is used to provide a continuous data stream to a subscriber. Storing and continuous transmission of previously downloaded files is unrelated to the above pertinent limitations.

In col. 7 lines 42-56, Burns further states that files are pre-cached and downloaded such that they are ready for access from subscribers before actually requesting them. When the files are actually requested by the subscriber, they are streamed continuously from the local service provider to the subscriber. There is no suggestion in this section for browsing target pages and the timing or the control dependency of such browsing between client computers.

The Office Action further states that Burns teaches the limitation of claim 1 of automatically distributing the data representing a target page to the client group of computers. Applicants traverse. In Burns, files are preloaded based on previously selected and downloaded files associated with each subscriber individually. Each subscriber in Burns is handled in an individual format by which files are pre-

downloaded to a local service provider based on previous requests to avoid high peak times. The claimed invention downloads, for example, a single master URL or target page to a client group or to multiple computers associated with a client, such as in an instructional setting.

The Office Action further states that Burns teaches the limitation of a client server for determining that a potential URL is the desired master URL and loading the master URL to a multicast client storage location. Applicants again traverse. The present invention in determining whether a potential URL is the desired or correct master URL assures that the most current URL is loaded. In Burns there is no inquiry or determination made as to whether a file is current. In Burns a selected file is simply downloaded. Applicants also note that in the relied upon Figures and section of Burns, namely Figures 2-4 and col. 9 line 25 to col. 10 line 10, there is no mention of URL comparisons, verification checks, or update checks. The stated section simply describes the previously downloading process and the downloading by subscribers from a local service provider, as opposed to a content provider. Note also that in previously downloading files one may not receive the most current version of those files. In columns 10 and 11 of Burns, it is stated that the files are periodically or every so many hours updated. Thus, the most recent or current files may not be received.

In perspective, Applicants further note that Burns is concerned with streaming data, which is downloaded for viewing by multiple subscribers of a service, such as subscribers to CNN, as stated in Burns. Burns is not directed to a setting in which a URL or object is requested by client computers in a subsequent manner, such as in an instructional setting. In an instructional setting an object may be modified by an initial client computer after the download by a second client computer. This presents the second client computer from receiving the most recent object. In Burns, the subscribers are not editing or changing the files; rather the files are simply received as streaming data.

Thus, Applicants submit that Burns fails to teach or suggest any of the limitations of claim 1. In order for a reference to anticipate a claim the reference must teach or suggest each and every element of that claim, see MPEP 2131 and

Verdegaal Bros. V. Union Oil Co. of California, 814 F.2d 628. Thus, since Burns fails to teach or suggest each and every element of claim 1, it is novel, nonobvious, and is in a condition for allowance. Since claims 18-21 depend from claim 1, they are also novel, nonobvious, and are in a condition for allowance for at least the same reasons.

Claims 7 and 10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burns in view of Beranek (U.S. Pat. No. 6,886,013).

The Office Action relies on Burns for the teaching of the limitation of claim 7, which is similarly recited above with respect to claim 1, of multiple client computers receiving a master URL to browse only when all of the data is loaded to the client computers. As argued above, this limitation is clearly not taught or suggested in Burns. Applicants submit that Beranek also fails to teach or suggest this limitation. Beranek is primarily directed to a single client machine and how a Web document is presented for display. Beranek describes the use of a filter mechanism to re-format a Web page according to some given protocol to enable control over the "look and feel" of the display. Beranek does not speak to the loading of the same data to multiple client computers.

The Office Action states that Burns fails to teach the limitation of storing data in a client browser cache and automatically loading the data to multiple client computers from a client browser cache. Applicants agree. However, the Office Action states that Beranek teaches the stated limitation and refers to col. 8, lines 23-26, col. 9 lines 1-7, and col. 11 lines 26-50 of Beranek. Applicants submit that in the relied upon sections, Beranek discloses the use of a data processing unit 102 for a single client computer that has a proxy 225 and a cache 227. The data processing unit is associated with a single client computer and is used in downloading a Web page to the client computer. The data processing unit 102 is not used to download a Web page to multiple client computers. Thus, Beranek also fails to teach or suggest the stated limitation.

Referring to MPEP 706.02(j) and 2143, to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness the prior art reference(s) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations, see *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Since Burns and Beranek clearly fail to teach or suggest all of the limitations of claim 7, it is novel,

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nonobvious, and is in a condition for allowance. Since claims 10 and 21 depend from claim 7, they too are novel, nonobvious, and are in a condition for allowance for at least the same reasons.

As per claim 10, the Office Action states that Burns teaches the limitation of updating a proxy server to contain a substantially current master URL. Regardless of whether this is true, claim 10 is herein amended to recite the continuously maintaining of a current master URL. This is clearly not taught or suggested in Burns and is taught in the tasks performed in paragraph [0022] and elsewhere in the present application. The system of Burns waits an extended period of time before updating a file. Thus, claim 10 is further novel and nonobvious for the above-stated reasons.

Claims 11-17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burns in view of Ibarra (U.S. Pat. No. 6,539,406).

With respect to claim 11, Applicants have shown above that Burns fails to teach or suggest the limitations of automatically loading a multicast portion of data from a multicast server to a plurality of client computers and the client computers receiving a master URL to browse to only when all of the data is loaded to the client computers. Applicants note that Ibarra also fails to teach or suggest the stated limitations. Ibarra is directed to the creation of a virtual space on the back of an electronic document page and does not speak to either of these aspects.

The Office Action states that Burns fails to teach the notifying a client server when a proxy server contains all of the unicast data and notifying a multicast server when a proxy server contains all of the multicast portion of the data. Applicants agree. However, the Office Action states that Ibarra teaches sending notification to a user browser and a third party when data has been stored. Applicants submit that notifying a browser and a third party is substantially different than notifying a client server. One skilled in the art would readily recognize the difference between a browser and a server and between a client server and a third party. Also, the notification of storing backspace information as performed in Ibarra is different than the notification to servers of specific URL downloads.

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Thus, Burns and Ibarra alone or in combination fail to teach or suggest each and every element of claim 11. Claim 11 is novel, nonobvious, and is in a condition for allowance. Since claims 12-17 depend from claim 11, they too are novel, nonobvious, and are in a condition for allowance for at least the same reasons.

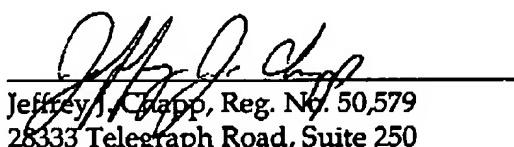
Claim 3 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burns and Beranek in view of Brendel (U.S. Pat. No. 5,774,660). Claim 5 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burns and Beranek in view of Marks (U.S. Pat. No. 6,463,447).

Since claims 3 and 5 depend from claim 1 they too are novel, nonobvious, and are in a condition for allowance for at least the same reasons.

In light of the amendments and remarks, Applicants submit that all the rejections are now overcome. The Applicants have added no new matter to the application by these amendments. The application is now in condition for allowance and expeditious notice thereof is earnestly solicited. Should the Examiner have any questions or comments, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

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